2: Maguire G-5 (ca. 1926) 1927-28
FLA Dorobo FLA

descendants of the hardier members of the Masai tribe, who were forced to adopt a life of hunting when supplies were short, as on the occasions when rinderpest swept through the Masai herds, leaving famine in its wake.

The changes from the original stock wrought by environment alone in many Western races are more marked than the differences to be observed between the *Balaágo* and their parent tribe. It may be said, in the case of the *Balaágo*, that environment would seem to have done its work with remarkable swiftness if any outward difference can be detected between the *Balaágo* and the Masai to-day, but is not Africa a country of mushroom growths?

Il-Kiyaláágat

The *Kiyaláágat* Dorobo would seem to be to the Kwavi or Lumbwa [1] Masai what the *Balaágo* is to the Masai proper. The Lumbwa, with the *Kiyaláágat*, live on the southern border of the Tanganyika Masai Reserve and in various small communities throughout the Dodoma, Kilosa and Handeni Districts. There are, also, Lumbwa in Usambara, east of the Pangani river. The Lumbwa state that the *Kiyaláágat* Dorobo originated in or near Morogoro, but as many *Kiyaláágat* are found wherever the Lumbwa live, I do not think this assertion can be relied on except inasmuch as it refers to the *Kiyaláágat* who sprang from that section of the Lumbwa which itself "originated" in Morogoro.

I have listened to the speech of the *Kiyaláágat* (who have no language but Masai),[2] and in it can be detected the typical characteristics which distinguish the pronunciation of the Lumbwa from that of the Masai proper. The *Kiyaláágat* call themselves Lumbwa,[3] live with the Lumbwa and move when they move. They have, as a general rule, small herds of

[1] *I-Okop.* The Lumbwa and the Masai proper are not friendly. Any account of their differences would be too lengthy to insert here, as the original cause of discord is of some antiquity. There were some small skirmishes between the Lumbwa and the Masai of adjoining areas during the late war. The Lumbwa are said to have assisted the Germans on many occasions to locate hidden Masai cattle. [2] See note 3, p. 131.

[3] Kwavi, rather, as the name "Lumbwa" is not in favour among the Kwavi, being a term of contempt applied to those who, pastoralists born, have adopted agricultural habits.